FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

Don't Let the Hartford's Flag Come Down!

There are two ships which preserve the memory of two equally conspicuous but vastly different chapters in American naval history. The Tennessee and the Hartford are both types-one shameful, the other

The rotten hulk of the Tennessee is for sale to any buyer. The price of her wooden and iron remains has just been reduced from \$35,000 to \$28,000, Any citizen who wants her can take her, and make old junk and kindling wood of her fraud-logged carcass.

The Tennessee was built after the war and has cost the people nearly four million dollars. Roszson's gang spent a million and a half on her; under HAYES'S men four hundred thousand dollars more went for alleged repairs. She has no glorious story. She has never seen service much more important than the transportation of gold lace to the foot of Twonty-third street, North River. Bell her; give her away, if necessary, and if nobody will take her as a gift, sink her in deep water out of sight forever. Would that the whole record of official infamy and national disgrace could be sunk with this tingship of the robber fleet!

But the Hartford-her case is different. It is true that Robesonism laid hands on the noble old ship, as it clutched everything within reach. Three-quarters of a million under Robeson and nearly four hundred thousand dollars under HAYES were expended nominally on her account. But she had fought her fights before SECOR ROBESON was heard of, and neither he nor any other man could drag her down from the place she held in the affections of the people.

It will require an appropriation by Congress to keep the Hartford in service. There is no difference of opinion about it. The money ought to be voted. Dollars count for little as compared with the sentiment of patriotic national pride which demands her

Never, till the Hartford will no longer hold together, let the United States flag come down from the peak where it floated when she led the fleet up Mobile Bay and steamed past Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, FAR-RAGUT in the rigging.

Baffling the Bond Speculators.

Secretary FAIRCHILD has shown great shrewdness and good sense in the management of his bond purchases. When it first became apparent that he would have to buy 44 perfeents, for the double purpose of diminishing the Treasury surplus and of meeting the requirements of the Sinking Fund, a number of speculators attempted to corner all the floating bonds of that description in the market, with the idea of reselling them to the Government at an advance. They supposed that the Government was bound to buy the bonds without regard to price, and they intended to profit by its necessities.

This little scheme has been defeated by the simple refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to be squeezed in the manner proposed. He has declined to buy bonds at the price which the speculators demanded, and as they needed money more than he needbonds, they have had to come down to his price instead of his com-ing up to theirs. With the current rate of interest six per cent. and over, the carrying of Government bonds netting only two per cent. per annum is not a lucrative business and the holders of the 41 per cents are sensible of the fact. On Wednesday bonds were offered at 109.44 for which a week before 110.50 was asked, and from yesterday's market quotations, it is likely that next Wednesday they will be offered at 109 or less.

Nevertheless, the supply of 41 per cents in speculative hands is small, and will soon be exhausted. Most of the issue, as we pointed out last week, is held by investors, who do small interest to insecurity with a larger income. It will not be surprising, therefore should the Secretary after a few weeks be compelled to pay higher prices for bonds than he is paying now, in order to tempt holders to part with them.

Wall Street Needs Disinfection.

Police Inspector Byrnes takes pardonable pride in the fact that the detective force of the city has, under his régime, protected Wall street from the depredations of professional criminals. Since he took the matter in hand and permanently stationed a part of his force in the Stock Exchange and banking district, forgers, check raisers, bank robbers, and sneak thieves have vanished from Wall street.

Still, Wall street has suffered, and suffered severely, in the last few years from criminal operations of a character that no detective or police force, however vigilant, can restrict. The financial community alone is responsible for the heaviest losses that it has sustained, and, while its losses in dollars and cents have been enormous its greatest loss has been of a more important possession, namely, public confidence. Who is responsible for the shocking wreck HENRY S. IVES and GEORGE H. STAYNER have made of half a dozen promising railroad corporations? Who is responsible for their clouding the financial sky for months while they tried to rob weak ROBERT GAR-RETT of his inheritance? Would they have gained any considerable foothold in the financial community or the railroad world if Wall street had refused them credit? The Presidents and managers of our financial institutions, and others who nursed Ives & Co. into a position of power, cannot plead ignorance of the character of Ives and STAYNER. Both had gained unenviable notoriety long before they asked the banks of this town to carry their Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock for them in loans. Neither can the money lenders, as some of them are inclined to do, shift their responsibility upon the Stock Exchange, because it practically whitewashed Ives by readmitting his partner to membership. We say they cannot thus shift the responsibility, because some of them exerted the effectual pressure upon the minority of the Governors of the Exchange that juggled Ives into a place of respectability. The New York Stock Exchange has enough to answer for in the matter without bearing the burdens that belong to others. The people who lent IVES & Co. money are clearly at fault in having done so. They richly deserve any losses they may sustain. They took unbusinesslike risks, and by taking them

made the plundering of others possible. The exposure of Ives and his inequities naturally calls attention to the moral atmos phere of Wall street. The proverbial wickedness of that locality need not be seriously considered. The devices and tricks of speculation are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the misdeeds of persons of the stamp of Ives and his accomplices. Here are some of the things that

Wall street more than tolerates to-day: Six members of the Stock Exchange whose

votes restored THOMAS C. DOREMUS to membership in the Exchange, and thus gave HENRY S. IVES & Co. letters patent of respectability, still sit in the councils of the Exchange as Governors, and have a voice in directing its policy and affairs. A President of the Exchange, who was not above seeking the society and accepting the hospitality of HENRY S. IVES even while DOREMUS was under sentence of suspension for maintaining a partnership "detrimental to the best interests of the Exchange," still

presides over that important institution. The members of the Stock Exchange through whose agency John C. Eno distrib uted the millions he stole from the Second National Bank seem never to have feit that they had any responsibility in the matter. They are apparently as ready to-day as they were then to help a dishonest bank official to spend his stealings in speculation. No fellow member has ever officially criticised their

Within speaking distance of the Stock Exchange on Wall street, newly gilded signs bear the name of one ALBERT NETTER. Ten years ago the newspapers of this town, in describing the disturbance ALBERT NETTER helped to create in Wall street, spoke of him as a swindler. He not only rehypothecated securites, but obtained by the operation a larger sum than he had loaned upon them. He incontinently fled in the night. Recently this fugitive from justice has effected a compromise nearly everywhere that one could be effected by dollars and cents; and as the aim of Wall street seems to be simply to get money, he may yet appease every one whom he wronged. Will this satisfy Wall street, or is it simple charity to give him another chance, and if so, at what?

Contemporaneous with these events, WIL-LIAM J. HUTCHINSON, expelled from the Stock Exchange for "obvious fraud," because he robbed the client who trusted him with millions of dollars; WILLIAM J. HUTCH-INSON, who fied the country because of the part he played in the sacking of the Wall Street Bank, is at his familiar haunts again, and proving to the few real friends he had left that there is no manhood in him by haggling with them over the interest he shall pay upon the money advanced to save him to his family. It may be some consolation to Wall street that this same WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON has at last been indicted-for grand larceny. But Wall street did not contribute to this result; it was his own family that finally invoked justice.

Assuming that confidence is as ess tial as capital to business success, is it strange that Wall street languishes for want of patrons while the whole country is prosperous, and that the Stock Exchange is deserted? The country believes in honesty and integrity, and the presence undisturbed in Wall street of men who merit the condemnation of their fellows, to say nothing of those who deserve the attention of District Attorneys and the Grand Juries, is not calculated to inspire confidence in our financial markets. Clearly, the conscience of Wall street needs quickening.

Waking Up an Old Lion.

Ex-Congressman Felton of Georgia now represents Bartow county in the Legislature of that State. Both he and his accomplished wife, to whom the readers of THE Sun have often been indebted for information on Georgia matters, are deeply interested in the question of penitentiary reform. The present convict camp system is the subject of hot discussion, and Dr. FELTON has introduced a bill reforming some of its savage criminalities, so far as the juvenile and woman convicts are concerned.

An opponent of the bill, a Mr. STMMONS of Sumter, made a personal attack the other day upon Dr. FELTON, in the course of which he referred to Mrs. Felton in a manner offensive to her husband. The eloquent ex-Congressman replied to SIMMONS in a two hours' speech, the floor and galleries being packed with an excited audience. Mrs. FELTON herself was present, and she heard a speech that is described by the Atlanta Constitution as a masterpiece of oratory:

not need money and who prefer safety with "The words seemed to blaze as they came from his lips. He swayed the crowd before him as he willed. At dignation and emotion; in an instant he chose that they should wildly cheer some chivalric sentiment. Before the echo of the applause had died away, strong me were weeping at the pathos of the old man as he told of his declining days and years. In the gallery sat a gifted and matroniy lady who bore his name. It was for he sake that he rose superior to all former occasions, and placed on record as grand and as complete a defence to personal attack as an orator ever made."

From the printed report of Dr. FELTON'S impassioned speech in reply to Mr. Simmons of Sumter we quote the passage which refers to the attack on his home and family:

"I have never married any one except one of the no blest and purest and most intellectual women of Georgia A noble and true mother, and noble and true wife, who has only the interest of Georgia at heart, her native State, and its future welfare. I know, sir, the man from Sumter will try and evade and shirk the allusions of the other day, when he made allusions to the word 'she, where he used it in the attempt to disparage and ma and reflect upon the family of another. I would reply to the man in the language of Macaular, that 'he utters the infamous words of a coward, and the one small ser vice that he can do is to hate her.

"There is that little country home, a little wayside home, a home where I and my companion have lived for the last forty years, and, thank God, whatever may be its surroundings, the heart is there. Whatever may its surroundings, all that I love on Gop's green earth is there. And when the rude hand of the ruffian, prompt ed by the hope of reward, probably, attempts to try and ridicule it in the hope of future reward, I will hur! it back at him, and as long as I have the strength I will

protect her.
"It is true that I am old. It is true that my old form is bent, as the man from Sumter said the other day, an it is true my locks are white, and it is true that my nerve are shattered, and it is true that there are ten thousans indications that I am on the verge of the grave; but as long as Gop gives me strength I will protect the inn and speak for the prosperity of Georgia until Gop takes me from this world."

There does not seem to have been much left of Dr. Felton's assailant when the two hours' speech was finished. The orator had the sympathy of his audience, as well as the inspiration of the presence of the wife to whose life companionship he alluded in such touching terms. The appeal to the chivalry of the Georgian heart was irresistible. Me. cheered wildly, hats and handkerchiefs went up into the air, and parliamentary restraints were forgotten in the enthusiasm over Dr. FELTON'S remarkable oratory. We congrat ulate him upon his triumph.

How About a Bigger Rig?

Capt. BARR says that he thinks the Thistle's main boom is about 82 feet, but the shrewd measurers here who have had a chance to examine it say that it is 86 feet or morethat is, two feet longer than the Volunteer's The Thistle has been built as a desperate

effort to beat the best American yacht during the month of September, and she has been built after the experience of two unsuccessful efforts to accomplish this feat. Of four international races which were sailed by the Genesta and Galatea, three were in very light winds, where either boat could have carried far larger sails than were then on her. It is with special reference to such weather as this that the Thistie has probably been rigged, and it is this that makes a study of Mr. Bungess's

boats of peculiar interest now. It is a noticeable fact that none of the BURGESS boats has ever been oversparred. Indeed, we have frequently heard it

said that none of them was rigged up to her full ability. It was always thought that the Puritan would stand a bigger rig than the one she wears. When Mr. Mongan, the present owner of the May flower, asked for suggestions from Mr. BURGESS as to improving her, the answer was that she might do better with a bigger rig, and, in consequence, a new set of sails and larger spars are now in preparation, and will soon be put on. The other new boat of this year, the Titania, although she was intended to carry a great rig, and it was given to her, has but lately increased it by means of a longer boom and a larger mainsail, and she is said to have

been decidedly improved thereby. The Volunteer has as yet had no tussle with severe weather, but the general opinion based on her performances is that she is extraordinarily stiff, and it doubtless has occurred to many yachtsmen that she might still bear an increased sail pressure with profit. It must be remembered also that there were seven to ten tons of ballast provided for her which have not yet been put on

board. We know, of course, that the Volunteer is being watched with the most rigid scrutiny by the most capable yachtsman of our shores, Gen. PAINE. A new set of sails is a trifling matter to him compared to the development of his boat's full powers; but the cup races are only about a month away, and if any such herolo treatment as enlarged spars is contemplated, there is yet time to put it in practice, provided it is done immediately. Of course if Gen. PAINE does not do it his judgment will be accepted: but certainly such an alteration can fairly be said to be indicated by a study of Mr. Bungess's four great

The Truth About the Socialists.

Mr. SHEVITCH, the leader of the Socialist party, says in the Evening Post that Mr. GEORGE refused to admit socialistic doctrines to the platform for the distinct reason that they would scare the farmers, as it is in the country that Mr. George desires to build his party up. This represents Mr. GEORGE as suppressing his principles, for he is an undoubted Socialist, for the purpose of enlarging his party; and this makes the contrast between him and the Socialists all the stronger.

It is one of the distinctions of the Socialist party that they have never minced matters in the declaration of their principles. They know clearly what they want, and they tell it intelligibly, from the destruction of Congress and the abolition of the Presidency to the complete absorption by the general Government of almost every form of property that society possesses. It is fair to say that they are almost all foreigners. Their ideas are foreign, antagonistic, and hateful to the sentiments of a democracy. But they come here bolldy, without pretence, and advocate their views with no concealment and without ulterior purpose beyond what they profess.

This shows them to be more ardent in their belief, perhaps, but not such good politicians as Mr. GEORGE.

BLAINE'S name got into the platform of the Pennsylvania Republicans without an of the absolute sincerity of the endorsement. The Republicans of Pennsylvania do not even demand the nomination of Mr. BLAINE: they simply take it for granted that he will be the party's candidate.

But, then, Mr. BLAINE is a Pennsylvanian by birth, just as John Sherman is an Ohio man.

President CLEVELAND'S \$10 gold piece as a prize for triplets at the queer county fair at East Aurora, N. Y., is estentatiously overshone by the Hitch \$25 offered for the best pair of colored twins. Both these dignitaries cheapen themselves by such gifts.—Spring-Rela Republican.

The gold eagle which the President gave as denomination which he has recently expended. Soon after the accident on the Black River and Utica Railroad, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press reported the interesting fact that Mr. CLEVELAND had bestowed a ten-dollar gold piece upon Mrs. RILEY, the widow of the engineer who was killed while running the President's special train.

It appears that the accusations of maldministration against Col. WILLIAM LUDLOW. one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, are entirely without foundation. and it is gratifying to see that several journals which were inclined to criticise his conduct on the strength of the information at their disposal have since made the proper

To believe everything bad of your enemies and nothing bad of your friends is a method which has its advantages in life; but it can hardly be said to agree with the best theories of journalism—Boston Heralds.

How does it agree with the Boston Herald's theories of journalism?" How often has the Herald ever believed anything bad of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND, or anything good of that distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, Gen. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER?

The cholera in Sicily has been overcome, but a good many Sicilians in this town are still engaged in retailing fruit whose maturity has expired. And so the cholera morbus has yet to be overcome.

The saddest young man in the universe is the Chicago News young man who is wandering about the Continent trying to find Mr BLAINE and finding him not. But he writes about him all the same.

One of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S negro porters once ran away with the explorer's medicine chest. After some months he reached the coast, spread the report that LIVINGSTONE was dead, and the result was that a costly expedition was sent to Lake Nyassa, only to find that the negro had invented a lie to explain his reappearance at Zanzibar. At nother time a malicious Portuguese set the story affoat that LIVINGSTONE had severed all ties that bound him to civilization, and had taken several negro wives and settled down in Africa for good. Strange as it may seem, it took several years to give this romance its quietus. The only news or rumors we received from the GREELY party after their ship left them at Discovery Harbor, until their rescue at Cape Sabine, was the comfortable assurance, from the Greenland natives at Cape York, that the men had mu-

tinied and killed all their officers. The mystery in which African travellers often invest their movements gives wings sometimes to remarkable rumors. Nine years ago STANLEY disappeared from London, and no one except a few men in Brussels knew what he was up to except that some African enterprise was in the wind. The report soon came back from an African town where his vessel had touched that STANLEY was picking up a cargo of negroes, whom, it was thought, he intended to sell into slavery in Angola. When the Germans decided to swoop down upon East Africa three years ago, an inkling of their plans was indiscreetly revealed by a director of the Colonization Society. The society thereupon gave out that it was sending a party of colonists to the Congo, and then its adventurers embarked under assumed names as steerage passengers for Zanzibar, and strangely garbled reports of their movements came back from Africa The rumors of disaster to STANLEY are of a

piece with hundreds of other fletions Africa that have travelled a good deal faster than the truth. The subtle relation between midsumme heat and murder appears to extend to railroad THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

rinat Recommendations by the Com-mittee on Commercial Law. SARATOGA, Aug. 18 .- Two hundred lawyers were present at this morning's session of the Convention of the American Bar Association. Thomas J. Semmes of New Orleans, Presi-dent, was in the chair. The annual address was delivered by Mr. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis. The Committee on Commercial Law submitted its report. The conclusions which

That the present needs of the business community for uniformity of law relating to the enforcement of con-tracts and the collection of debts imperatively demand national legislation, as the only adequate means by which the desired relief and protection can be attained. That as far as inter-State commercial transactions are

the committee reached were:

That as far as inter-State commercial transactions are concerned. Congress has full power to provide the necessary relief and protection by legislation under the clause of the Constitution giving to it the power to pass laws to regulate commerce among the States.

That this legislation requires only a short and simple act of Congress, such as would be easily intelligible to every business man, and its administration would require only the exercise of the ordinary equity powers of the courts of the United States.

That, in the exercise of the same power, Congress should enact a statute defining the law relating to bills of exchange and other commercial paper, so far as the same is involved in inter-State commerce.

That if such legislation be once adopted, it is likely that the State Legislatures would enact the same provisions for the regulation of sommerce amough their own citizens, and there would thus be provided accomplete the country.

That it is desirable that Congress should enact a na-

uniform system of law relating to the essential features of commercial transactions throughout the whole country.

That it is desirable that Congress should enset a national bankruptcy law, and that such a law should be a short, simple, and concise act, and its administration should be under the direction of the court, according to the ordinary and familiar rules of a court of equity.

Last year the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform submitted a bill to be presented to Congress to establish United States Courts of Arbitration. The proposed bill, in substance, provides that every United States Court shall appoint arbitrators, and that they submit in writing questions of controversy between them, and the decision of the arbitrators shall be final as between parties and without appeal, but the Court appointing the arbitrators shall have power to correct the decree in certain particulars. The bill was referred to a committee, who submitted to-day a report which contained a resolution to the effect that the project presented a fair and practical scheme for enlarging the powers of the courts of the United States in respect to arbitration, and is worthy of careful consideration by Congress at its next seasion.

The same committee submitted a report in regard to the publication of law reports by and at the expense of the Government, and recommended that all such reports should be so published and should be sold at actual cost, and that such cost should be confined to the expense of printing and binding. Also a report in favor of the adoption of a Federal code of procedure.

VIOLENT STORMS IN NEW ENGLAND. Washouts on the Connecticut Valley and

HARTFORD, Aug. 18 .- A tremendous rain storm with a gale of wind visited this neigh-borhood, north of Middletown, this morning. Crops are badly damaged, corn being as flat as if it had been rolled down. South of Middletown the shower was lighter and the wind only a strong breeze. The rain caused a serious washout on the Connecticut River Railroad near the Holyoke depot, some fifty feet of the track being undermined. The rain storm at Holyoke and vicinity was one of the heaviest of the season while it lasted.

GRENNIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—A tremendous shower set in early this morning. A section of the west-bound track at Ice Ledge, two miles east of Shelburne Falls, is washed away. At noon a report was received that forty feet of the iron bridge at Buckland, on the Fitchburg Railroad, is settling and will probably be swept away by the high water. The track at other places is in danger. Passenger trains are held on the other side of the bridge. There has been no damage yet at the scene of the former washout. ormer washout.

The washout at Holycke, on the Connecticut filver Railroad, necessitates the transfer of

River Railroad, necessitates the transfer of passengers.

The washout on the Fitchburg road at Buckland consists of the displacement of a trestic erected a few days ago to replace the bridge by a new one that spans a mountain brook. The brook is dry the greater portion of the season, but by the steady rain from midnight to 11 o'clock this morning has raised over ten feet, causing a displacement of the bridge pier. Eastward-bound trains are on the west side of the creek. The telegraph wires are down and crossed so that communication with the scene of the washout is meagre. Its location is about a mile east of Buckland Station, and cleven miles west of here.

a mile east of Buckland Station, and eleven miles west of here.

The washout at Ice Ledge, near Shelburn Falls, is not said to be serious, consisting mainly of the gravel ballast being washed from under several feet of rails, and is being repaired. No trains have gone east since morning, and travel is for the present blocked up. No transfer of passengers has been attempted, nor can any information be obtained at present of the railroad's intention in this respect. There is at present no means of reaching the There is at present no means of reaching the point by rail or team.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—'The startling acci-dent on the Baltimore and Ohio "Y" within the city limits yesterday seems to have actually waked up the are taking measures at last to rectify a number of evils and abuses in connection with railway management in the District. The "Y" is to be abolished as a route for passenger trains, and the speed of trains within the city limits is to be limited to twelve miles an hour. It is now trobable that the bill of Senator Ingalia making radical changes in the railway approaches to the city, or some similar measure, will be pressed successfully through the Piftieth Congress. The necessity for this legislation has been long apparent, and yesterday's accident may furnish the requisite stimulus for action.

A prominent official of the Treasury Department said now than it has ever been before. "The fact that Ha-wallan sugars have lately found their way into the New York market," said he, "will serve to open the eyes of many of the refiners there to the danger to their busi-ness which this treaty threatens if the islands continue increase their output. This recent consignment will also serve to stir up the opponents of the treaty in the South, and I am inclined to think that those who have pelled to side with those who favor abrogation in order to save some of the industries in which they have

For many years there has been a great deal of trouble etween the Indians on both sides of the border between British Columbia and Montana. Some months ago the Canadian authorities ordered their Chief of Indian Police to look into the matter and report upon some method for settling the quarrels. This report has just been re. ceived by the Department of State. The Chief of Po ponies. He entered Montana, consulted with the American authorities, called the chiefs of the tribes together and brought about an amicable settlement of the troubles. Stolen stock was returned, the pipe of peace was lit, and it is the opinion of all concerned that no further trouble need be feared.

The attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commis on has been called to the inroads which the Canadian Pacific Kaliroad has made into the traffic business of the American transcontinental companies since th Inter State Commerce law went into effect. It is asserted that the law, in connection with the treaty of Washing ton, which permits the transportation of goods in bond from points in one country through the territory of the other back to the country from which the consignment was originally made, has resulted in the material advantage of the Canadian company. This road is of cours not affected by the provisions of the Inter-State law The long and short haul clause does not apply to roads across the border. Naturally, therefore, the Canada Pacific road is enabled to cut freight rates to figures far below those which the American roads can offer to shippers. It is said by a gentieman interested in one of the transcontinental lines that the Canadian corporation has been enabled to draw away thousands of tons of freights which would naturally come East by the American lines, and all the Pacific companies have determined to sak the Commission for some relief. If the Commission is powerless, and it seems that it can do absolutely nothing under the cicumstances, the roads will appeal to Congress for relief.
They will have a resolution offered directing the President to notify the British authorities that the United States desires the abrogation of the section of the treats of Washington under which goods can be transported ond from one country through the other, back to the country from which they originated. This will, of course, meet with decided opposition, but the railway people will make a strong fight to pass it.

Col Switzler, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to day elucidated the doctrine of civil service reform as it is enforced by this Administration. He said that when he took held of the bureau the clerks were all Republi cans but that now he had four or five Democrats there. These new clerks, he said, had all passed the civil ser-vice examination. Being asked how he managed to elect so many Democrats from among the group o certified candidates, the Colonel replied without hesi-tation that he had a habit of writing to some confidential friend or acquaintance in the town or towns where the certified candidates resided, and asking to be informed as to their character, habits, color, personal ap-pearance, and politics, before making the appointments. "In this way," he added sixty, "I manage to get an THE BIG RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Verdict Rendered Holding the Track

CHATSWORTH, Ill., Aug. 18.-The Coroner's jury agreed on a verdict this morning which holds Timothy Coughlin, foreman of section 7. to the Grand Jury, and negatively exonerates the company. The management is not censured for running a double header, for a lax system of track inspection, or for anything to patrol the track for six hours before the train came and the habit of burning grass close to the track is a subject for criticism. The three or four friends of the road on the

The three or four friends of the road on the jury had better staying qualities than the two or three who wanted to fix a portion of the blame on the management.

Another victim of the Chatsworth wreck died this morning at Fairbury, His name was Elton Waters of Cattaraugus, N. Y. Until within a few days of the accident he was employed in a watch factory at Peoria. This makes the total number of verified deaths seventy-nine.

Timothy Coughlan, the section foreman, was promptly arrested, and will be taken to Ponilac, the county seat of Livingstone county, at once. He says he cannot give ball, and will have to go to jail. He insists that the verdict is unjust, that he went over his entire section as ordered, and that no fires were built as near the bridge as Heald and Taggart testified.

The jury's verdict is:

the bridge as Heald and Taggart testified.

The jury's verdict is:

We find that the wrecking of the said train, which totally demoisshed eight coaches, one baggage car, and one engine, and either killed or wounded most of the occupants of said coaches, was caused by said bridge having been burned out before the train strock it. We think from the syldence that the bridge was fired from free left burning, which had been set as late as 5 o'clock that afternoon by the section men, as close as sixteen feet on both the east and west sides of the bridge. We further find that the foreinan of section 7. Timothy Coughin, disobeyed positive orders from his superior to examine the track and bridges on his section the last thing on Wednesday, and we find that the did not go over the west two and a half miles at all on Wednesday, and that the said foreman Coughin was guilty of gross and erimination such a strong wind biowing dry season and with such a strong wind biowing dry season and with such a strong wind biowing.

blowing.

We recommend that he be held for examination by the Grand Jury and, further, it is the opinion of the jury that the leaving of the track without being patrolled for six hours before the passage of the excursion and the setting of first by the section men on such a dry and windy day were acts which deserve severe criticism.

SMASH UP ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

A Toledo Sleeper Overturned and Smashed PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18 .- About 4 o'clock this norning the through express train which left Chicago at 5.15 yesterday afternoon, over the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was wrecked at Bayard, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road, about eighty-one miles west of Pittsburgh. When the train reached Alliance, Onlo, it was found that the Fort Wayne road was obstructed by a freight wreck some miles

east of Alliance, and the train was ordered around by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road. The train was made up of three baggage and express cars, one smoker, one passenger coach,

The train was made up of three baggage and express cars, one smoker, one passengericoach, two Chicago sleepers, and a Toledo sleeping car called the "Topic," which was attached to the rear of the train.

After leaving Alliance the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and as it swung around a sharp curve near Bayard the rails spread and the Toledo sleeper was derailed, falling on its side. The two Chicago sleepers also jumped the track, but after running nearly 500 yards they were pulled on again and escaped injury. When the crash came the porter of the Toledo sleeper. O. Warner, ran to the forward platform and jumped, but got off on the wrong side of the car, and when it fell over on its side was buried under it. Fortunately there were only three passengers and the flagman on this sleeper, and in the mean time they were being tossed about the car like balls, and all seriously hurt.

When the train stopped the passengers and trainmen rushed back to ascertain what damage had been done. The injured were speedily removed from the car, but no trace of the porter could be found. It was not until nearly an hour afterward that a hand was seen projecting beyond the wreck of the sleeper. Work was immediately commenced and the casualties were:

O. Warner, colored porter, Plitsburgh, grushed to

O. Warner, colored porter, Pittsburgh; crushed to

Jeath.
J. L. Moloney, Detroit, badly cut; believed to be fatally injured.
W. H. Denniston. Pittsburgh, badly cut and bruised;
very weak, but will probably recover.
George D. Lawson, Washington, badly cut; will recover. W. A. McCov, Pittsburgh, bruised and injured inter-nally; very serious. nally; very serious.

The passengers in the other sleepers were badly shaken up, but sustained no serious injuries. The injured were taken to a hotel at Bayard and placed in the care of the company's physicians, and the train came on to Pittsburgh, arriving three hours late.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A Big Stone Tightly Wedged Between the

Rails by Two or Three Men. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- A diabolical attempt was made to wreck a train on the Galena division of the Northwestern Railroad las evening, near Belviders, which happily proved abortive, owing to the nature of the road at that point. A passenger says: "The affair oc-curred as we were coming east from Freeport. and about two miles on the other side of Belvidere, just at the edge of a small culvert, the trestle work of which was about fifteen feet long and the ditch eight feet deep. Sombody long and the ditch eight feet deep. Sombody placed a large stone on the track, and wedged it in between the ties. The stone was evidently placed there with design, as there are no stones anywhere along the track in that neighborhood, and it was wedged in tightly between the ties. Some persons living in the vicinity heard the noise of the hammering on the road, and went out to see what was the matter. They heard the men running away, and say there were at least two, and probably three of them. Just about that time the train came along.

them. Just about that time the train came along.

"We were running at the rate of about thirty-eight miles an hour and the engine struck the obstacle and broke the coweatcher. The engine rose from the track, the engineer said, at least a foot, but I suppose it would be safer to say three or four inches. Fortunately it fell back on the rails again, as the road was quite straight at that point. Had there been acurve there we would inevitably have been ditched. The train stopped and the train hands got out and found the stone shattered by the collision. Some of the pieces were as big as your flat and some as large as your head. They were picked up in all directions, and some of them had gone clear through the fence at the side of the track, breaking it at several places. The largest piece of the stone was found wedged in between the tles where it had originally been placed. There were fifty passengers on board."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The fact that Commodore Starbuck has chartered the steam yacht Tillie from Ives's assignee, Mr. Cromwell and will use her himself, occasioned relief in some quar ers yesterday. It has been suggested for the last two weeks that as long as the frisky Ives had the Tillie, with steam up at his command, he had a fine opportunity to make himself scarce if occasion required.

The chaps who bank on mining shares have become nervous over the drop from \$2.17 to \$1.50 in Calumet and Hecla (copper). It is stated that the decline is due to a fire in the mine. An abortive attempt has been nade to boom copper on the strength of the fire, but yes terday it was discovered on the Metal Exchange that close friends of the Calumet and Hecia were selling opper to all believers in the fire boom. One broker sold 00,000 pounds at 10%c. for September delivery, and said that he was mighty glad to get rid of the stuff a that price. The Calumet and Hecla made big contracts several months ago for delivery all this fall at ten centa

The sugar men of lower Wall street are amused at the importance given in some quarters to the shipment of 10,000 tons Hawaii sugar from San Francisco via Cape Horn to New York. One of the rajahs of the market said yeaterday: "Ten thousand tons: Why, that would have no more effect on this market than a drop of rain on a ten-acre lot. This city imports in a year 700,000 tons. These shipments of Sandwich Island sugar you speak of have about all come in. Havemeyer & Elder coll up 1,000 tons a day. They would chew up thes 10,000 tons in a week. Last year 10,000 tons of Hawai sugar came to us overland from San Francisco. Thi year the Inter-State law has made it necessary to send t around the Horn. The importers there send it here oping for a better market. That's all there is to it."

Fishermen are happy. Bluefish are biting, and the reported advance of armies of them raises high hopes with polished squids. Trolling is exhibarating, chumning and still fishing can never get out of fash the best way to have genuine sport with a bluefish is to strack him with rod and reel. A savage blue is prob ably the hardest biter and the toughest stayer in the water. He is game to the last, and should be treate

Cabinet Meeting at the White House WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-The President came in to the city this morning from Oak View, and spent the day at the White House. A meeting of the Cabinet was held at the usual bour, but the only member present were Secretaries Bayard and Pairchild. The Canadian Reberies and the financial situation were the principal questions considered.

Another Stammering Girl. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We have a ne specimen of stammering girl or woman at out shop. New York Silicate Book Sinte Co., 39 Vessy street. THE GROOM IN JAIL.

Young Hastings Attempts to Furnish a Hom for his Bride on the Ives Pinn.

There was a big wedding feast, a crowd of guests, and a very pretty and happy bride in fairview. Bergen county, N. J., last night. The feast was given by 'Squire Jeroleman, and the bride was 'Squire Jeroleman's 18-year old daughter Elfa. The groom was to be Geo. E. Hastings, aged 19, of Paterson, a son of Arthur Hastings, an engraver. The wedding was to have taken place at 8 o'clock, but there was some delay in the arrival of the minister.

While every one waited a carriage drove up on a gallop, and the guests, crowding around to welcome the dominie, saw Justice of the Peace George B. Lenion and Detective Albert Magie of Paterson alight instead. The detec-

Peace George B. Lenion and Detective Albert Magie of Paterson alight instead. The detective had a warrant for Hastings's arrest, and served it without more ado. By the time he should have been well married the groom was behind the bars in Paterson jail. The charge against him was of obtaining goods under false pretonces.

Hastings was a young man of rapid proclivities, with no regular means of support, and had evidently been ambitious to rival Banker Ives. He bought a \$250 plano from Specker Brothers of Paterson, on which he paid \$25 in a check on the First National Bank and arranged to pay the balance on installments. It proved that he had no account in the bank and that the check was worthless. In the same manner he bought \$300 worth of furniture from Fagan & Co. of Paterson, \$75 worth of crockery and glassware from James Rhodes, and several hundred dollars' worth of other things from other dealers, giving bogus checks in part payment. All of these parties yesterday removed their goods as soon as they discovered that the checks were worthless.

The Hev. Mr. Russell of Paterson had been engaged to perform the ceremony, but at the last moment declined on hearing that Hastings was a minor. But for this the wedding would have been over by the time the officers arrived. 'Squire Jeroleman followed his prospective son-in-law to Paterson and got Garret van Nimwiegan to go his ball, but Recorder Greaves, who issued the warrant, could not be found, and so Hastings remained in jail.

On the way over Hastings told the officers confidentially that he had quietly married the girl some weeks ago, and that to night's ceremony was to be only a matter of form. But this story is not believed. Young Hastings took the matter cooily, but the bride was overcome by a combination of shame, grief, and anger. The wedding guests quietly took their leave and the wedding feast remained untouched.

MARRIED A MADWOMAN.

Rosa Martens Made a Bride Between Two Terms in the Insane Ward.

On Aug. 9 a young man who said his name was Williams and gave his address as 23 East Fourteenth street brought to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital a young Jewes named Rosa Martens, who was suffering from melancholia. She was beginning to improve, when on last Friday an elderly man came and took her away, contrary to the advice of Dr. Wildman.

Last Thursday the patient was returned to the hospital by Frederick Arndt. She told Dr. Wildman that she had been married to Arndt three days before. Her disease is more pronounced since her return, and yesterday morning she tried to choke herself to death. Dr. Wildman said that under the circumstances marriage was the worst thing that could have happened to her. He considered it very peculiar that Arndt should have married a madwoman.

happened to her. He considered it very peculiar that Arndt ishould have married a madwoman.

Arndt is 28 years old, and is a baker, employed by Charles Egler, at 255 Third avenue. He was married to Miss Martens last Sunday, where could not be ascertained. He lives with the Eglers, but told them nothing about his marriage. He would not talk to the reporter on the subject. Mrs. Egler said that Arndt had been nearly crazed for a week about his sweetheart. He said that when he was absent from her she would cry for him and become uncontrollable, but when he was with her she was perfectly rational. He did not want to postpone their marriage on account of fear of making her condition worse, and he was afraid of what the consequences would be if he married her. Mr. Egler advised Arndt to consult Dr. Lillenthal, a Hobrew physician, of 306 East Fifteenth street, which Arndt did. Mrs. Egler said that Arndt had probably been advised that marriago might dissipate his sweetheart's insanity. Dr. Lillenthal was away from the city yestorday, Mrs. Egler said that she did not know where Mrs. Arndt had lived. She had often come to the bakery to visit Arndt, and Arndt was very much in love with her.

Williams is not known at 23 East Fourteenth street, which is occupied with offices, mainly those of a Theatrical Exchange.

WEAK SPOT IN THE RUBBER COMBINE. A Receiver for the Hayward Company—The

Sheriff Seizes the Woonsocket's Store. The New York creditors of the Hayward Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber goods at Norwich and Colchester, have received official notice of the appointment of Charles Bard as receiver of the company. This was the first intimation in the trade that the company was in trouble. The company belonged to the "combination," and since it en-

tered business was supposed to have improved. The company has always stood well in the trade here. It was incorporated in June. 1874, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The factory is at Colchester. The nominal assets of the company were supposed to be about \$750,000 and the liabilities about \$400,000, outside of the capital stock. Lorenzo Blackstone is President and W. A. Buckingham Treasurer.

The Sheriff has made a levy on the stock in the store of the Woonsocket Rubber Company at 72 Reade street, valued at over \$25,000, and also on the company's balance of \$2,000 in the First National Bank, by virtue of the attachment issued by Judge Donohue in favor of Thomas J. S. Green in an action to recover \$228,000 damages. The manager of the New York store said yesterday that the matter was a dispute over a claimed breach of contract, and did not affect the company's financial standing at all. The company is one of the "combination." and has a paid-in capital of \$1,125,000.

QUEER WRINKLES.

The Plainer the Better. "That is certainly the ugliest pug dog I ever saw," said a husband whose wife had led home a recen purchase.
"Yes." said the lady, rapturously, "that is the beauty
of the dear little fellow."

Like Poor Fireworks. "Maria," said Podgkins, who has a family of grown up daughters, "our girls seem like poor fireworks."
"Like poor fireworks, John † How!"
"They fall to go off."

Opposed to Extravagance. H. R. H.-Here is a little trifle in the way of a

gold horseshoe pin set with diamonds. Bill, which is yours on one condition.

Hill (the budalo)—What's the condition. Al? H. H.—That you are not to say anything to mother about it. Couldn't do It. "Oh, I couldn't think of marrying you," said

the soubrette to the leading man. "You'd never be able o keep me."
"Why not !" "Oh. you're such a poor support."
"Crushed again," he muttered, as he turned away

The Ruling Passion.

"My dear," said a husband, gently rousing his wife—the lady was dangerously iii—"Mrs. De Hubson called a little while ago and left her love and sympathy for you. She seemed deeply affected."
"John," said the sick lady, in a very weak tone of younger, as also slowly unclosed her eyes, "what did she have on?"

Only a Brief Interruption It was in one of the stately mansions of Bea-

on street, Boston, that our story opens. He was declaring his love in language that only a Ros ton youth can use, and even he must be sober. "Dearest Penciope," he said, if I had loved you less ould have told you that I leved you long ago. If---

Harvey's Successor Appointed

Washington, Aug. 18.—Secretary Fairchild to-day appointed John H. Keatley of Iowa to be chief of the miscellaneous division of the Second Co ler's Office, vice Oscar J. Harvey, dismissed. Mr. Keat-ley is a resident of Council Bluffs and has a good reputa-tion as a lawyer and a journalist. He has erved several terms in the State Legislature and was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the last election.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-The President made the following appointments to-day: John Madigan, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Dunkirk, N. Y., WER. K. Van Reypen, to be a Medical Inspector United States Navy with rank of Commodors; Manly H. silmona to be a Surgeon United States Navy with rank of Lieutonant; Wen. P. Boyd of Missouri, to be a United States Consular Clerk. A PRETTY WOMAN'S PERIL

Mrs. Ella Dinemore on Trial for Murder in

OIL CITY, Aug. 18 .- On April 5 a great sensation was produced throughout the oil re-gions by the killing of J. C. Davis by David King at the residence of Mrs. Ella Dinsmore, in St. Petersburg, Clarion county. Davis was a wealthy oil operator. King was a dashing, handsome man about town, and Mrs. Dins-more was a stylish, fine-looking woman, neither pure as snow nor chaste as ice. King was arrested, and, after a sensational trial at Clarion, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Since then he has been locked up, awaiting sentence. The trial developed testimony which pointed to a conspiracy be-tween Mrs. Dinsmore and King to put Davis out of the way, and after the conviction of King Mrs. Dinsmore was arrested,

Davis out of the way, and after the conviction of King Mrs. Dinsmore was arrested, at 11 o'clock at night, in her room at the Loomis House, where she was stopping with her daughter Lillian, a handsome giri of 16. Lost week the Grand Jury found a true bill against her for being an accessory before the fact, and she is now on trial for her life.

Mrs. Dinsmore is 35 years of age. She is attended by her daughter Lillian and her mother, Mrs. Phillips of Russellburg. Warren county, Pa., aged 77 years. The story of the killing is an interesting one. Davis had returned from St. Louis, where he had been to attempt a reconciliation with his wife, who had refused to live with him on account of his infatuation for Mrs. Dinsmore, His mission, was unsuecessful. King had supplanted him in the affections of Mrs. Dinsmore, and the two men met on the street and had an angry conversation. King went to the residence of Mrs. Dinsmore and was soon followed by Davis. A few minutes after the latter entered the house a pistol shot was heard and Davis was found dead on the floor with a builet hole in his eye and King's pistol beside him. Davis was blind in one eye, and the supposition is that King had almed at this defective eye and fired. Davis had a pistol at the time, and Mrs. Dinsmore testified that he had pressed the muzzle against her head, threatening to kill her, and at the time he was shot he had his body part way through a door which he was trying to force open to kill King. Ring swore to the same story, and said he shot is self-defence.

The theory was set un by the lawyers that Davis had been inveigled to Mrs. Dinsmore's house, and there taunted into a rage by King and the woman, and then deliberately murdered by them to get possession of his procerty, among which was the house in which Mrs. Dinsmore's house, and there is a great deal of interest throughout the oil regions in the trial, and the court room is crowded daily.

STILL PURSUING LUCKY BALDWIN. Miss Perkins Succeeds in Having Her Breach of Promise Case Respond.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 18 .- When E. J. Baldwin left here for the East a few days ago he doubtless thought that the long-continued breach of promise case instituted by Miss Louise C. Perkins had been settled forever. When the case was called day before yester-day Baldwin's attorney moved to dismiss the suit on the ground that it had been amicably settled out of court. Legal sparring then ensued between the opposing counsel, during

settled out of court. Legal sparring then ensued between the copposing counsel, during which receipts were read showing that for the sum of \$12.00 Miss Porkins agreed to discharge Baidwin from further liabilities in connection with the suit, and to accept this sum in full settlement of all claims for damages.

The counsel for Miss Perkins said that he could show by a decision of the Supreme Court that the existence of such a document as had been read was not sufficient proof that the case had been satisfactorily settled. The Judge intimated that a dismissal of the suit was a matter for the jury to:decide. Miss Perkins's counsel said that she had been duped by Baidwin or his agent; that by them she was led to believe her counsel had made overtures to Baidwin for a compromise on payment to him secretly of a certain sum of money; that, on this representation from Baidwin's agents that her counsel intended to sell out her case, she accepted \$12.000 in settlement of the suit.

In court yesterday a motion for a continuance of the suit was granted and the case was set for Nov. 7. The reopening of the suit and the success of Miss Perkins's counsel in the court room have aroused great interest in the case.

GONE TO PRISON FOR FIFTY YEARS. The Result of a Quarrel Over a Debt of Three Dellars.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—Michael Gilmore, who was sentenced to fifty years in the peniten-tiary for killing Miles Stanton, was taken to Jefferson City this morning. Gilmore was a barkeeper, and a man named Mooney owed him \$3. The latter had promised to pay him on Jan. 11, last year, but falled to do so. Gilmore, grown tired of being put off when he asked for the money, took a revolver that night and went on a hunt for Mooney. He found him in a saloon, and, after demanding his money and being refused, opened fire upon him. He missed Mooney, but struck Miles Stanton, a railroad engineer, who was standing at the bar with another crowd, and had nothing whatever to do with the trouble between the men. Stanton's injury proved fatal, and Gilmore was indicted for murder in the first degree. At the trial Gilmore was convicted of murder in the second degree and his him \$3. The latter had promised to pay him entence fixed at fifty years in the poniten-

MISS HOYT AND THE EXPERTS.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Reporters Say she is Not Insane EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 18.—In view of the fact that it is asserted by the late Jesse Hoyt's brother that his daughter Irene is insane, a movement is now being made to examine her. E. C. Carrigan, who is here with her, invited the Mayor, the City Attorney, the Comptroller, and several Aldermen, and news-paper reporters to meet Miss Hoyt and talk business matters. Afterward all signed a paper to the effect that they did not believe she was insane.

BUNBEAMS. -Turner's "Antwerp," which was sold in 1833 for \$1,000, was lately sold in London for \$34,000.

—J. E. Sherman of Cape Charles, Va., has

raised \$10,000 worth of kale from fifty scres, or \$320 per acre. His net profit is \$12,050, or \$259 per acre. -The Hinckley Locomotive Works are building for the Boston and Maine road a locomotive to haul fast express trains, with but one pair of drivers. -There were 7,558 photographers in the United States in 1870 and 9,980 in 1880. There are now

about 11,000 persons engaged in the business in this -In the negroes' cemetery at Montezuma Ga., on the headboard of a grave is pasted a picture of a large dog, wearing a collar on which are printed the words "Ever Faithful." The picture was taken from a cigar box

-A Pittsburgh street car driver says that his horses suffer severely on Sundays from the flies, be-cause on that day there are so few horses on the streets that those that draw the cars are about the only ones on which the flies can dine. -Miss Hattie B. Downing, a singer of abil-

ity, who has just returned to her home in Troy, N. Y. after a trip to Europe for her health, says that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at Carlsbad, drinking the waters and hoping to get rid of the gout, which is troubling he -Vice-President Wheeler of the Ætna Life insurance Company has in his grounds at Hartford Conn., a banana tree, from which he daily cuts the ripe fruit. It is five years old, and has all the inxuriance of

the plants growing in a tropical climate. The flavor is very different from the green importation -Mrs. Sadie Wilson, a widow with four ittle children, went from Glenwood, Mo., to Cincinnati to collect \$535 which her brother owed her, and which was all the property she had. She put the money in her dress pocket, and had hardly left Cincinnati when the

pocket was out bodily from her dress, and she was left absolutely penniless. -An Ogdensburg newspaper says that some of the citizens of the Fourth ward of that town have for some time been annoyed by their cows coming home at night without the usual amount of milk. They watched their cows in hopes of discovering the offender, and they were successful, for they saw a strange deg approach one of the cows and rub up against her less. The cow put her foot back, when the dog set upon his haunches and sucked her dry. He was as fat as a sea

from the milk he had been taking. -It is told of Charles Stuart Calverley, who wrote "Fly Leaves," that when a student at Cam-bridge he was a frequent visitor at the dean's lodge. One evening when he was there the children's heditine came, and they said "Good night." One little miss about 0 years of age, kissed her father and mother and was leaving the room, when her mother said. "Why! my dear, are you not going to kiss Mr. Calvertey!" "No. mamma. Mr. Colverley doesn't want to kiss me How do you know he doesn't ?" "Because mamma whenever he meets us walking, at the back of the col

eges, he always kisses nurse, but he never kisses ma. SUMMER DRESS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

When, blooming in the garden heds.
The flowers exhals their sweet perfumes,
and man his thincest flannels sheds.
The dog his summer pents assumes.
Boston Ourter,